

## PLEASURE PROFESSED.

### THE MAINE REPUBLICANS ON THE SUPREME COURT.

They claim that the Court will find a way to order the Governor's Interrogatories.

Boston, Jan. 2.—An Augusta dispatch says that the Republicans are well pleased that the Governor and Council have not submitted any points to the Supreme Court, and hence a degree of confidence that no truth, notwithstanding the ingenuity exercised in framing the interrogatories so as to put the court in position, of a witness who is permitted to give only direct answers to such questions as the lawyer conducting the examination chooses to ask the court, will find a way to indicate its opinion concerning what may legitimately be done under the constitution and laws to secure a just decision of the results of the election. The same dispatch says that it is reported that the Governor has arranged for the election of a number of Republicans to settle the election cases before doing anything else they would turn out another Republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus secure a majority.

The first number of E. F. Pillsbury's new Democratic daily paper, the *Standard*, appeared yesterday. It has the following concerning the Legislature: The coming session of the Legislature will be one of the most important, interesting and exciting ever held in the State. For the first time in twenty-four years the opponents of the Republican party will be in the majority in both branches, and in control of the State government.

Boston, Jan. 2.—Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Peters and Judge Libbey were in this city Thursday when the questions forwarded by the Governor arrived here, Judge Burrows and Judge Walton came last night, and Judge Danforth and Judge Symonds this morning. A full court is now in session.

### Foreign Politics.

London, Jan. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who is charged with violent Russophobia and intriguing against Germany.

Numerous arrests continue in Russia. A number of army officers have recently been imprisoned and charged with complicity in the nihilist plots.

A Paris dispatch says that a reception to the diplomats of the New Year's Day, the Prince Hohenzollern informed M. de Freytag that he was charged by the Prince Bismarck to express his regret at the resignation of Count de St. Valler, and his wish to continue the present cordial relations between France and Germany.

### Scientists in Council.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2.—The Scientific Congress held its last session yesterday. The question of nominating a candidate for the second year of the year after four hours of heated discussion, Caleb Pink, A. E. Bishop and Osborn Ward were selected, and these shall be referred to the party, and the two names receiving the highest number of votes shall be the candidates for President and Vice President.

Measure of Louis, Van Patten, of Cincinnati, Wagner, of Brooklyn, and Winter, of St. Louis, presently advocated a condition, and charges were made during the session that the attempt was being made to "sell out."

The Congress, at 11:30 p. m., adjourned sine die.

### A Double Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The signal corps stationed at Duluth, reports the tug *Siskiwit*, which left Grand Marais, December 29th, encountered a severe gale eight miles below Beaver Bay and was rendered unmanageable. The tug *Amulet* was sent to her aid, and the tug *Endeavor* to save her boiler. The tug *Endeavor* was driven ashore and a total wreck. The crew and passengers, with one exception, were saved.

### Arrival of Parnell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—On board the steamship *Scythia*, which dropped anchor off quarantine this morning, are Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt, Irish agitators. They are being greeted this morning by the New York reception committee, and a party of friends have gone down to quarantine to meet them.

### The Louisiana Lottery Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—One of the Judges of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia says to-day that Court will order a reargument of the Louisiana lottery case before the full bench of the six Justices, and will take no action on application for an injunction against the Post Master General until after such a rehearing.

### The Texas Pacific.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—It has been authoritatively learned that the contract for the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, was assigned Wednesday. The price paid is understood to be \$20,000 per mile in first mortgage bonds of the Company.

### The Isthmian Canal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Panama special of yesterday says: "M. Delassus has made arrangements for the complete verification of the surveys, which will require six months, at the end of which time the work of constructing the canal will begin."

### Afghanistan News.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—General Roberts under date of December 21st, says that the country is quiet, his communications have been restored. A number of people are returning to Cabul and supplies are coming in.

### Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Grocers' Bank, a State bank at 50 Barclay street, has suspended. The suspension was caused by the failure of Lloyd H. A. wire manufacturer. The bank held from \$50,000 to \$100,000 of his paper as security.

### Taking their Seats.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—The new State officials recently elected by the electors of the General Assembly took charge of their respective offices in the Capitol to-day.

### Another Wife Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A Nashville special says a horrible tragedy occurred eight miles from Nashville on Wednesday night. Richard Battle, colored, and wife had separated. He had not met her since they parted until 10 o'clock, p. m., of the day mentioned. He was going to church

## GRANT ON HIS TRAVELS.

### HE WANTS RECEPTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Victor Benson, U. S. C., and then Governor to Kansas, where he is well received.

CHANDLER, S. C., Jan. 2.—At Beaufort yesterday Commodore Patterson and the officers of the fleet stationed here, paid their respects, in full uniform, and the ladies of the party were called upon by the ladies of the community. General Grant had expressed his desire for some of the far-famed phosphate fossils, when a number of the citizens contributed specimens. One gentleman gave him a huge backbone and the lower jaw of a megalonyx, adding that it was a fair specimen of the Carolina cheek and backbone.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2.—General Grant and party arrived here last night and were received by the mayor, board of aldermen, and collector of the port. The colored military companies, parading in honor of emancipation day, assembled at the depot and gave loud cheers as the train arrived. The colored militia desiring the escort of General Grant, the battalion was formed, when the carriage containing the General and mayor was escorted from the depot, followed by a large crowd. At the hotel a considerable number of whites had assembled, but there was no demonstration, with the exception of three more cheers by the colored militia.

### Attempt to Arrest a Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—In the attempt last night to arrest an assassin, Ohio, the man suspected of the murder of Bernard Pickens, at Delphos on Christmas Eve, a desperate fight took place, in which one of the officers was mortally wounded and Sheriff Smith so severely hurt that his recovery is doubtful. Only one of the supposed criminals arrived here, Judge Burrows on good authority that the Democrats have arranged for contesting the seats of a number of Republicans to settle the election cases before doing anything else they would turn out another Republican for every one of those counted out whom they saw fit to admit, and thus secure a majority.

### Late News Notes.

Mr. Dion Bonicault intends to bring out his son in Boston as Hamlet. The wages of the employees of the Petersburg (Va.) cotton factory have been advanced ten per cent. voluntarily.

George Pickering has been extradited at Philadelphia to the New Jersey authorities, charged with the murder of an oyster man in Camden recently.

On Christmas Day an infant son of James R. Allen, of Prince George's county, Md., fell into a pail of hot water and was scalded so severely that he died the next day.

A dispatch from Chicago says John E. Ryan, fifteen years old, shot and probably fatally wounded his little sister May, Tuesday evening. The boy has been arrested.

One reported from Wellington, New Zealand, that Clarence Miller, aged nineteen years, cut the throats of his father and mother with a carving knife and then cut his own.

One reported from New York, that Governor Robinson, who has either pardoned or commuted the sentence of Joe Coburn. He has not interfered in his case in any way what ever.

N. M. Woodcock, United States revenue collector for the Nashville (Tenn.) district, collected \$101,435.18 during the year ending September 30th, over the same month last year.

E. H. Learned, late cashier of the United National Bank, at Norwich, Conn., was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling \$35,000, and bailed in \$15,000 for trial February 10th.

The trustees of the Philadelphia gas works have announced that, beginning to-day, the price of gas to private consumers will be \$2 per thousand cubic feet, instead of \$2.25, as heretofore.

Charles H. Adickes, a native of Philadelphia, and a journalist, died recently of cholera, at the Grand Opera House, New Orleans, committed suicide at Water Valley, Miss., Monday, by blowing out his brains.

E. Wallace Blackman, journalist, died in New Haven, Conn., yesterday, aged forty-one years. He was at one time editor of the *Seranton (Pa.) Register*, and recently editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

James Cummings was arrested at Valatie, N. Y., Wednesday, charged with robbery at North Pownal, Vt. It is believed that the arrest will lead to the discovery of a large gang of expert burglars.

The receipts of the Dismal Swamp canal for the year ended September 30th were \$10,422, an increase of \$1,300 over the previous year. The number of vessels passing through were 1,291, and the number of passengers 3,293.

A person known for the past twenty-five years as Charles Parkhurst, and who has been a stage driver and farmer in California during that time, died Sunday, near Watsonville, California, when it became known that he deceased was a woman.

An agent of the United States secret service telegraphs to the Treasury Department from Sherbrooke, Canada, that August and George Noel, brothers, have been arrested for passing and having in their possession counterfeit \$5 notes of the National State Bank of Troy, N. Y. August Noel, a hotel-keeper and a prominent politician.

The officers and directors of the Mechanics and Laborer's Savings Bank of Jersey City, N. J., were found guilty of conspiracy and fraud Wednesday, and sentenced to prison for one year, and will be admitted to bail. Counsel gave notice that they would move for a new trial.

The through express train on the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, while running at high speed to make up lost time Wednesday, struck a broken rail near Mendota, which threw the train off the track and killed two. The latter coach broke couplings and rolled down the embankment sixty feet to the river. The coach was badly wrecked, and the passengers injured. No others were hurt.

Superintendent of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, Dr. O. A. Stewart, of Winona, Edward Blood, proprietor of James Hotel, and wife, Red Wing, Rev. Mr. Connelly, of Minneapolis, and Professor H. E. Whitney, of Faribault. The wounded were taken to Minneapolis.

### Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, January 2.  
Net receipts at all U. S. ports during week 157,200  
Net receipts at all U. S. ports same week last year 139,172  
Total receipts to date, 3,184,569  
last year 2,674,216

Exports for the week 77,388  
last year 88,887  
Total exports to date 1,719,196  
last year 1,437,094

Stock of all U. S. ports, 867,364  
last year 867,364  
Stock at all interior towns, 190,809  
date last year, same 176,489

Stock at Liverpool, 483,000  
last year, same date 415,000  
Stock of American afloat, 260,000  
Great Britain, 215,000  
Stock of American afloat, 215,000  
Great Britain same last year, 227,000

Seima missing

A gubernatorial recommendation. LEXINGTON, Va., Jan. 2.—Governor Blackburn, in his message to the legislature, recommends an increase of taxation.

## LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

### SENATOR BAYARD'S STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Daniel Webster's Belief—No Right to Demand a Tender—No Right to Demand a Tender—No Right to Demand a Tender.

New York Journal, of Commerce.  
We have always believed, with Daniel Webster, that without a change in the Constitution, no power in this country can lawfully make anything but coined metals a tender for the payment of debts. The right to make a tender of anything but gold and silver coin was expressly denied to the States as such, and not being delegated to the General Government, was nowhere granted, and was thus expressly reserved to the people. But if to coin is to stamp, as Congress may lawfully coin money out of leather or paper, by creating a declaration thereon that such issues were coined money of the United States, even this does not authorize the application of the legal-tender principle to a promissory note signed by the treasurer. The greenbacks were reported to be coined money, but were promises to pay money; and a simple promise can never, in the nature of things, be a tender. A leather or paper dollar may be called a dollar; but a promise on paper to pay a dollar to the bearer when it suits the convenience of the issuer, is not a tender. A figure of speech, be characterized as a dollar of coined money.

Under the sanction of the Supreme Court, where the thing promised is new appointments for this very purpose, the wrong was carried far beyond the violation of this simple principle, and these more promissory notes were declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money. There certainly ought not to be two opinions among honest men as to the character of such a transaction. Even if made a legal tender for debts incurred subsequently to their issue, there was no exchange of value, and no consideration. The thing promised was declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money. There certainly ought not to be two opinions among honest men as to the character of such a transaction. Even if made a legal tender for debts incurred subsequently to their issue, there was no exchange of value, and no consideration. The thing promised was declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money.

The gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains. If a man lend 1,000 of these to his neighbor for one year, and before the obligation matures Congress may make a new gold dollar of 25 grains and compel the creditor to accept them in satisfaction of his debt, the same authority may make a dollar of 5.8 grains to answer the same purpose. In principle it is no different whether the coin is on the right hand or the 5 on the left is dropped from the original weight—the wrong is the same, save in degree, in that the creditor is forced to accept a gold dollar, nine-tenths the weight, weighing 25.8 grains, and he should be compelled to pay in gold of the same weight and value. It seems to me that the law still more when the creditor is obliged to take another promise to pay a gold dollar, no matter how amply secured, and the creditor is forced to accept a gold dollar, nine-tenths the weight, weighing 25.8 grains, and he should be compelled to pay in gold of the same weight and value. It seems to me that the law still more when the creditor is obliged to take another promise to pay a gold dollar, no matter how amply secured, and the creditor is forced to accept a gold dollar, nine-tenths the weight, weighing 25.8 grains, and he should be compelled to pay in gold of the same weight and value.

The right to make such promises a tender at all, even for debts contracted after their issue, was only defended on the assumption (never logically established by evidence) that it was established by the Constitution, and that the Government during the war, but it certainly was neither necessary nor proper to compel creditors to accept them in satisfaction of their debts, after the war had closed, a promissory note as full payment, however convenient this might be for the creditor, who desired to get rid of the money, but it was not the duty of the Government to make the law of the land as it was devised, constructed and operated at the expense of a vast amount of property, and for the revival of the currency, which had a maturing bonded debt of several millions, borrowed before the war, which the managers wished to pay off in a depreciated paper currency.

Both gold and paper are on the same level as to market value, and there can be no exchange of value, and no consideration. The thing promised was declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money. There certainly ought not to be two opinions among honest men as to the character of such a transaction. Even if made a legal tender for debts incurred subsequently to their issue, there was no exchange of value, and no consideration. The thing promised was declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money.

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Daniel Webster's Belief—No Right to Demand a Tender—No Right to Demand a Tender—No Right to Demand a Tender.

New York Journal, of Commerce.  
We have always believed, with Daniel Webster, that without a change in the Constitution, no power in this country can lawfully make anything but coined metals a tender for the payment of debts. The right to make a tender of anything but gold and silver coin was expressly denied to the States as such, and not being delegated to the General Government, was nowhere granted, and was thus expressly reserved to the people. But if to coin is to stamp, as Congress may lawfully coin money out of leather or paper, by creating a declaration thereon that such issues were coined money of the United States, even this does not authorize the application of the legal-tender principle to a promissory note signed by the treasurer. The greenbacks were reported to be coined money, but were promises to pay money; and a simple promise can never, in the nature of things, be a tender. A leather or paper dollar may be called a dollar; but a promise on paper to pay a dollar to the bearer when it suits the convenience of the issuer, is not a tender. A figure of speech, be characterized as a dollar of coined money.

Under the sanction of the Supreme Court, where the thing promised is new appointments for this very purpose, the wrong was carried far beyond the violation of this simple principle, and these more promissory notes were declared to be a lawful tender for debts long before contracted in real money. There certainly ought not to be two opinions among honest men as to the character of such a transaction. Even if made a legal tender for debts incurred subsequently to their issue











